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This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS

Claim 1. (Currently Amended) A cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) inhibitor ~~which~~ wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is a free base or pharmacologically acceptable salt of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of α-naphthoflavone, β-naphthoflavone, ~~apigenin,~~ baicalein, ~~β-myrcene~~, catechin, 3-phenylpropyl acetate, formononetin, ~~gallic acid, hesperetin, hesperidin, isoquercitrin,~~ lauryl alcohol, luteolin, luteolin-7-glycoside, ~~narigin,~~ nordihydroguaiaretic acid, ~~quercitrin,~~ and swertiamarin ~~terpineol, and trans-cinnamaldehyde~~.

Claim 2. (Cancelled)

Claim 3. (Currently Amended) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is at least one selected from the group consisting of nordihydroguaiaretic acid, (+)-catechin, and lauryl alcohol~~, gallic acid, hesperitin, hesperidin, trans-cinnamaldehyde, β-myrcene and narigin~~.

Claim 4. (Canceled)

Claim 5. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is orally administered to patients.

Claim 6. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising the ~~The~~ CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 5 and ~~, further comprising~~ at least one pharmaceutically acceptable excipient ~~excipients~~.

Claim 7. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is administered to patients via food or in the form of capsule or tablet.

Claim 8. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is co-administered with a first-pass effect drug.

Claim 9. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 9, wherein said first-pass effect drug and said CYP3A inhibitor are co-administered orally.

Claim 10. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 8, wherein said drug is one selected from the group consisting of erythromycin, felodipine, troleandomycin, nifedipine, cyclosporin, FK506, teffenadine, tamoxifen, lidocaine, triazolam, dapsone, diltiazem, lovastatin, simvastatin, quinidine, ethylestradiol, testosterone, midazolam, and alfentanil.

Claim 11. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 8, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is catechin, and wherein said first-pass effect drug is simvastatin.

Claim 12. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is orally administered to patients with cancer.

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Claim 13. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 12, wherein said CYP3A cancer is intestinal or hepatic cancer.

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Claim 14. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 13, wherein said intestinal cancer is adenocarcinoma.

Claim 15. (Previously Presented) The CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 13, wherein said hepatic cancer is hepatoma.

Claim 16. (Withdrawn) A method for treating patient with intestinal or hepatic cancer comprising orally administering the CYP3A inhibitor according to claim 1 to said patient with intestinal or hepatic cancer.

Claim 17. (Withdrawn) A cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) enhancer which is a free base or pharmacologically acceptable salt of at least one compound selected from the group consisting of apigenin, formononetin, and luteolin-7-glycoside.

Claim 18. (Withdrawn) The CYP3A enhancer according to claim 16, wherein said CYP3A enhancer induce the CYP3A enzymatic activity.

Claim 19. (Withdrawn) A method for treating patients with hepatic failure comprising: treating said patients with hepatic failure with a CYP3A enhancer.

Claim 20. (New) A method for prolonging a therapeutic effect of an orally administered drug in a mammal comprising orally administering a cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) inhibitor to said mammal;

wherein said orally administered drug is at least one selected from the group consisting of erythromycin, troleandomycin, terfenadine, tamoxifen, lidocaine, triazolam, dapsone, diltiazem, lovastatin, simvastatin, quinidine, midazolam, and alfentanil; and

wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is at least one selected from the group consisting of α-naphthoflavone, β-naphthoflavone, apigenin, baicalein, β-myrcene, catechin, 3-phenylpropyl acetate, formononetin, hesperetin, hesperidin, isoquercitrin, lauryl alcohol, luteolin, luteolin-7-glycoside, narigin, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, quercitrin, swertiamarin, terpineol, and trans-cinnamaldehyde.

Claim 21. (New) The method according to claim 20, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is at least one selected from the group consisting of α-naphthoflavone, β-naphthoflavone, baicalein, catechin, 3-phenylpropyl acetate, formononetin, lauryl alcohol, luteolin, luteolin-7-glycoside, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, and swertiamarin.

Claim 22. (New) The method according to claim 20, wherein said orally administered drug and said CYP3A inhibitor are orally co-administered to said mammal.

Claim 23. (New) The method according to claim 20, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is catechin, and wherein said orally administered drug is simvastatin.

Claim 24. (New) A method for treating a patient suffered from intestinal or hepatic cancer comprising orally administering said patient with a cytochrome P450 3A (CYP3A) inhibitor, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is at least one selected from the group consisting of α-naphthoflavone, β-naphthoflavone, apigenin, baicalein, β-myrcene, catechin, 3-phenylpropyl acetate, formononetin, gallic acid, hesperetin, hesperidin, isoquercitrin, lauryl alcohol, luteolin, luteolin-7-glycoside, narigin, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, quercitrin, swertiamarin, terpineol, and trans-cinnamaldehyde.

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Claim 25. (New) The method according to claim 25, wherein said CYP3A inhibitor is at least one selected from the group consisting of α-naphthoflavone, β-naphthoflavone, baicalein, catechin, 3-phenylpropyl acetate, formononetin, lauryl alcohol, luteolin, luteolin-7-glycoside, nordihydroguaiaretic acid, and swertiamarin.